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part she may take is always welcomed by a round of applause. At the hotel she is at the head of the table, and is the general object of attention though herself modest and sensible. England is well represented by about twenty-five delegates—prominent among whom are Mr. Snape, Mr. Gillett and Miss Peckover. The United States has in all about ten delegates here, six of whom are from the American Peace Society. Mazzoleni and Moneta from Italy are here, and the former made one of the strongest speeches at the opening, in the course of which he said that the vocabulary of peace men does not contain the word foreigner. There are many new faces in the audience, all revealing hearts thoroughly alive to the great contention which has arisen against war.

The difference of tongue, as is always the case, has made some confusion in the opening of the proceedings, and one is inclined to wish that, in the interests of peace, all the earth were of one language and of one speech. But there is one admirable quality at least which difference of tongue cultivates, and that is patience. It is noticeable, however, that whenever any of the great ideas underlying and directing the peace movement are mentioned all difference of opinion on questions of detail disappear, and all tongues seem to blend in one, in sympathy and applause. There is great beauty in the friendliness and brotherliness with which the delegates from various lands meet and grasp each other's hand and, in broken speech it may be, talk of the principles which they are trying to bring to the recognition of the world.

In the hurry of getting off this little account of the opening of the Congress, no account can be made of the special points of business treated later in the day. These will be given in the next number of the *ADVOCATE*, together with an account of the proceedings during the remaining days.

B. F. T.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, Aug. 22, 1892.

THE CANADIAN RETALIATION BILL.

In accordance with a special message from the President, what is known as the Canadian Retaliation Bill was passed by both houses without opposition, near the close of the recent Congress.

This Bill gives the President power to suspend by proclamation the right of free passage through St. Mary's Falls Canal to Canadian vessels. The St. Mary's Canal connects Lakes Superior and Huron, is entirely our own, and is not mentioned in the treaty with regard to the use of canals, made at Washington in 1871.

By this treaty our citizens were entitled to the use of the Welland Canal, which connects Lakes Erie and Ontario, on the same terms as the people of Canada, and in return the United States gave free use of the St. Claire Flats Canal.

The Canadian government have for about two years given a rebate on such goods as pass through the Welland Canal and thence to Montreal, but if they come to an American port no such rebate is made. Transshipment is necessary below the Welland on account of the St. Lawrence being deeper than the Welland.

If the transshipment is made on the American side and the goods are afterward sent to Montreal no rebate is made. The charges in all cases are the same at the canal and Canada insists that it is not a violation of the treaty to make the rebate. Our government thinks that it is not "on terms of equality" when our grain-shippers must pay in this way thousands of dollars more every year than the Canadian grain-shippers over the same canal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As we go to press we must record the death of one of our most honored Vice-Presidents. Born in Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807; died at Hampton Falls, N.H., September 7, 1892. Such is the simple statement of the beginning and end of the earthly life of John G. Whittier.

The work that filled so well the time between the beginning and the end remains to us. At the age of nearly eighty-five we found him still an interested friend and helper. We could have wished that he might have lived on thus for aye.

Action will be taken on behalf of the Society at the next meeting of the Board of Directors and record made in the October number of the *ADVOCATE*.

The Czar of Russia is said to have at his command four hundred thousand Cossacks. These Cossacks are cavalrymen mounted upon steeds trained like circus-horses. At the least whistling or hissing sound made by their riders they will kneel, or lie down, or get up. The purpose for which this body of horsemen is kept is for making raids into the country of enemies, to cut telegraph wires, blow up bridges, destroy railroad beds, and thus render mobilization impossible. Is the Czar any wickedder for having such a body of mounted soldiers ready to carry death and destruction in any direction than the Emperor of Germany for having at his command the enormous Krupp guns, or than Queen Victoria for keeping on her coasts great warships loaded down with implements of devastation and ruin? If one of these rulers is more Christian than the others, in what does it consist?

Four hundred members of the Freight Handlers' Assembly, 5572, Knights of Labor, met in Dexter Hall, Boston,

on the 24th of July. The leading subject of discussion was the Homestead conflict. It was the opinion of these men that such a conflict ought to be impossible in our civilization. They condemned the employment of armed Pinkertons on the one side and the commission of deeds of violence on the other. They were strongly of opinion that arbitration might have settled the difficulty to the satisfaction of all parties. It was further the opinion of the members that the time has come for Congress to enact a national arbitration law and force employers and employees to submit all questions which they can not solve without resort to force, to a national board of arbitrators.

It is encouraging to see labor organizations discussing so intelligently these pressing questions of the day. Whether or not it be possible or constitutional for Congress to create such a tribunal as is here suggested, the States certainly ought all to have such boards. Where such tribunals exist in the States, they have been of great service in many important cases of difference between laborers and employers. No longer ago than the last of June the Boiler Makers' strike, in Massachusetts, which had been in progress for more than two months, was happily settled by the wise mediation of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration.

The French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences recently proposed the subject, "International Arbitration, its Past, Present and Future," as one on which contestants should compete for the Bordin prize of \$500. The prize was given to Mr. Michel Revon, for the best essay on the subject. He had previously taken the prize for eloquence given by the *Académie Française*, and in the oration which he presented on the occasion he gave considerable space to the refutation of the celebrated Joseph de Maistre's arguments in support of war.

Le Devoir, published at Guise, France, thinks that no better evidence than this could be found of the rapid progress of the new ideas on Peace. "Twenty-five, ten or even five years ago the idea would not have come to the Academy of proposing such a subject."

On the 23d of July, Senator Sherman introduced into the United States Senate a bill to provide for a tribunal of international arbitration. The bill, if passed, will authorize the President to appoint a commission to visit such other governments as he may designate, to solicit their coöperation in the formation of an international tribunal of arbitration, or to devise some other appropriate means by which disputes between nations that can not be settled by diplomacy, may be adjusted without resort to war. The whole bill is admirable, especially that part

providing for a commission to visit foreign governments. Much more can be done by such personal interviews than by any amount of formal diplomatic correspondence.

Through Senator Sherman's kindness we give the bill in full below :

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 23, 1892.

Mr. Sherman introduced the following bill ; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A BILL

To promote peace among nations, and for the creation of a tribunal for international arbitration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the President be, and hereby is authorized to appoint a commission to visit such other governments as he in his discretion may determine, for the purpose of instituting negotiations with them for the creation of a tribunal of international arbitration or other appropriate means whereby all difficulties and disputes between nations may be peaceably and amicably settled and wars prevented.

SECT. 2. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the necessary expenses attendant upon such negotiations.

The resolution introduced by Hon. Frederick E. White, of Iowa, in his speech published in the June number of the *ADVOCATE*, was modified by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and passed the House of Representatives just before its adjournment on August 5, in the form given below :

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JULY 21, 1892.

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following joint resolution as a substitute for H. Res. 139 :

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the calling of an international arbitration congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and directed to invite, in an especial manner, the nations of the earth to send delegates to an international arbitration congress to be held during the summer of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

Rev. Amanda Deyo, pastor of All Souls Church, Scranton, Pa., in a recent sermon in which she alluded to the Homestead troubles, gave expression to the following:

PRACTICAL USE OF RELIGION.

People seem to think religion is good enough for the next world, but it doesn't amount to much here! The grand and practical use of religion is the use we can make of it now; to bring the spirit of peace and teach the work of arbitration. Since the close of the rebellion, the martial spirit has increased an hundred fold, and to-day three million boys, many under the age of eighteen, are enrolled under our banner of war. There is far more to fear from this spirit than from any infidelity which Robert Ingersoll can utter. Carnegie afraid of his workmen, they, in their turn, afraid of the militia and all in a tumult of fear and distrust. General Snowden and the rank and file of the army are men with tender hearts, who are wise and kind in their homes and have no wish to shoot and kill the defenceless, but the war method forces them to it.

The sermon closed with an earnest exhortation for the people of our city to organize a Peace Union, as the time may come, at no distant day, when in our own city, with its immense coal and steel industries the question may come to us in a way which will touch our hearts as the Homestead difficulty has not power to do.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Universal Peace Union was held in Mystic Grove, Conn., August 10 to 13.

Alfred H. Love presided and was reelected President for the twenty-sixth consecutive time. Very encouraging reports were read by the committee on the subject of the proposed erection of a Peace Temple.

President Paine, of the American Peace Society, was present a few hours one day and reports a good session, with a number of rousing speeches. He met with pleasure President Love, W. O. McDowell, Secretary of the Pan-Republic Congress Committee, and other peace minds.

Dr. Trueblood sailed as was expected on August 4. Going as he did as a representative of the American Peace Society to the Berne Congress, we cannot expect that he will have had much real rest, but his friends here hope that the change of scenes and ocean voyage may do much to relieve the tension under which he has been working for several months, since coming into the office of the Society.

In a personal letter to the Editor, Mr. Thorp of York, England, writes:

"We much deplore the extent to which Switzerland is giving way to the craze for fortifications; the Oberalp pass and the Gotthard are both being strongly fortified, and close to the Urnerloch they have a place rigged up for gun practice, with a number of life-size figures of men placed from one-quarter to one-half mile away to be shot at."

When there are so many useful subjects to be taught, that are really needed to make our young men right thinking, happy citizens, every one ought to feel sorry to see such an announcement as the following. It is nothing new, of course, but just the words, "To teach how to fight," startle one to whom it is evident that what is most needed is to teach men how not to fight.

TO TEACH HOW TO FIGHT AT SEA.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE TO BE AGAIN OPENED AT NEWPORT, SEPT. 1.

For the first time for two years the naval war college at Newport will be opened again Sept. 1, the new buildings having been completed and put in order for the reception of officers who will be ordered there for a course of instruction. Captain Mahan is the college's new president.

Extensive preparations are being made to give many of our new ships speed and tactical trials, torpedo and boat drills, in conjunction with the presence of the new class of officers, and it is now practically settled that all the ships of the North Atlantic squadron will be present to take part in the drills and evolutions.

The Vesuvius and Cushing will be speeded over a course and will be given trials in tactical operations.

The department intends to have nearly all the vessels in the vicinity of the New York Navy Yard participate in the drills, so that their officers may have at the same time the benefit of the instruction given in torpedo and strategic drills at the college.

It is likely that the ships now at Bar Harbor will remain there for some days longer, and then proceed to Newport to take part in the opening of the war college and the subsequent drills.

The white squadron will probably later on be merged into the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Gherardi, and in that event Admiral Walker, whose three years' term of sea service has about expired, will be detached and given shore duty.—*Boston Herald*, Aug. 13.

That the World's Fair will be closed on Sunday seems to be settled by the following, which received President Harrison's signature August 5, and became law:

"And it is hereby declared that all appropriations herein made for, or pertaining to, the World's Columbian Exposition are made upon the condition that the said Exposition shall not be opened to the public on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; and if the said appropriations be accepted by the corporation of the State of Illinois, known as the World's Columbian Exposition, upon that condition, it shall be, and it is hereby made the duty of the World's Columbian Commission, created by the act of Congress of April 25, 1890, to make such rules or modification of the rules of said corporation as shall require the closing of the Exposition on the said first day of the week, commonly called Sunday."

War is on its last legs; and a universal peace is as sure as is the prevalence of civilization over barbarism, of liberal government over federal forms. The question for us is only *how soon?* — *Emerson*.